THE RED CLOUD REPORT. Paw at the Red Cloud agency was dark in color, adhesive to the touch, aithough it had not been wet, and inferior in quality. That he should have met with an article of this discreditable quality at the time he was there is not a matter of surprise from the evidence; for it appears that there were 27 sacks of four which had been condomned both by Mr. French and Major Long, which, nevertheless, found their way to that agency for distribution by some mistake, as is alleged; and Major Long, an army officer, who was deputed; as an inspector of flour at Cheyenne, in September, 1874, states that a portion of the flour which he was ordered to inspect slipped through without inspection, in a manner that he would neither explain nor account for

an inspection of flour at Cheyenne, in September, 1874, states that a portion of the flour which he was ordered to inspect slipped through without inspection, in a manner that he could neither explain nor account for.

The sample of this article which Red Cloud placed in the hands of Prof. Marsh seems to, have been something below the quality of the vilest flour that reached that agency surreptitiously or etherwise. That willy chief is as distinguished for low artifice as he is for brute courage, and the opportunity which the Professor had for learning his true character should have made him cautious in accepting too implicitly his statements, especially as he availed himself of no opportunity when he was at the agency to compare that sample with even the worst specimens of the flour he saw there. The fact that Red Cloud had made up his sample of another article, hereafter to be noticed, in a way to make it serve his own purpose, naturally suggests the suspleton that he may have prepared a sample of flour by a similar exercise of his cunning. This suspleton was strengthened by the appearance of the sample received by Prof. Marsh, a portion of which, at their request, he was kind enough to furnish to the Commission. It was of a peculiar clay-white color, and so perceptibly gritty to the touch as to give us at once the impression that it probably had been adulterated by Red Cloud with the fine white sandy clay which largely composes the soil around the agency. This impression is confirmed by a chemical analysis which we procured, and which revealed besides the usual ingredients of wheat flour, sand, iron as oxide and sulphurie acid—the sand amounting to 8 per cent. of the whole sample. The presence of so large a percentage of foreign substances we are forced to the conclusion that Red Cloud is responsible for this imposture practiced upon the learned professor.

Apart from specimens of flour of the character first above referred to, it is not to be doubted that the catter supplies of that article furnished to the

the precise article which he has stipulated to deliver, and for which he expects payment from the Government.

In reviewing the testimony on this point, we have no hesitation in saying that the Indian Bureau, in advertising for XX flour, has selected a grade proper for Indian supplies. It is a grade of well ascertained manufacture, recognized by all dealers and consumers of flour. In case of good, sound wheat, it is made by regrinding with the wheat the middlings that come therefrom. It thus increases the quantity of flour one eighth or one ninth. We believe that all the supplies of flour furnished to the Indians during that year, with the exception of the twenty-seven sacks above referred to, and that which surreptitiously escaped inspection, were fair and sound articles of this low and inferior grade of flour.

We think the bureau erred in awarding the contract of flour to J. H. Martin. He was a mero speculative bidder, not the owner of a mill and not having the means of filling his contract. He had been the year before the lowest bidder for flour, and had failed to comply with his contract. He complied but partially with it in the year 1874, and the award of the contract to him and his subsequent failure to meet his engagements under it have led to several irregularities disclosed by the evidence, and which we led constrained to notice.

First, It was irregular and unbusinessilke for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to instruct the sperintendent, Barclay White, to accept from 0. P. Hurford 2.500 sakes of flour upon a sample to be farnished to the said superintendent by the vender himself.

Secondly, It was improper in that superintendent subsequently to permit Mr. Hurford to substitute a lower sample, and to accept flour upon that subsequently to permit Mr. Hurford to substitute allower sample, and to accept flour upon that subsequently to permit Mr. Hurford to Substitute allower sample, and to accept flour upon that subsequently to permit Mr. Hurford to Substitute and was a sample to the flour upon that s

titute a lower sample, and to accept flour upon hat substitute sample.

Thirdly, It was improper in the Commissioner (Indian Affairs to sanction the act of D. J. Menne, by which he ordered of O. P. Hurford 202, 200 pounds of flour, in sacks weighing 88 pounds to he sack, as the contract expressly provided that should be delivered in 100-pound sacks, and this eparture from the contract might have led to raudulent results if they had not been frustrated a bereafter mentioned.

Fourthly It exhibited a want of due difference the next of the foundationer of Indian Af-

plair the emission of Martin to supply the necessary flour for the Red Cloud agency, David J. McCann addressed the following letter to O. B. Hurbord, of Omaha:

OREVENEE, W. T., August 22, 1874.

Dear Sin Since writing you I have been authorized to purchase 202,000 pounds of flour for the Indian service, in double sacks, weighing 88 pounds to the sack, including sacks, or say 2,255 sacks of 88 pounds each. If you see your way clear to furnish it at the price, \$2 per 100 younds, shipping two to three ears per week, after next week, please sign and return the enclosed memorandum. Koenig desires the order, but in view of our correspondence you are entitled to the refusal. Yours truly.

O. P. Herboun, 189, Omaha.

The fact that the practice has uniformly and universally prevailed of having flour delivered in 100 pound packages, the flour netting 98 pounds, precisely half a barrel, and the sack 2 pounds, and that it was so prescribed by the contract, caused the commission to inquire, with some particularity, what was the explanation of the very singular order here given, that this flour should be put in 88-pound sacks? Mr. McCann was summoned before this commissioner for examination at Cheyenne. His testimony will be seen on page 538. His explanation was not satisfactory. He denied having directed Hurford to put the flour in 88-pound sacks. Denied that it was done at his particular request, and barely conceded that he thought he had analy 88-pound sacks on hand. Mr. Hurford denies that he had any 88-pound sacks on hand, but says he had sacks for one hundred pounds; that he was compelled to send to St. Louis for those 88-pound sacks, and they were shipped to him only after the date of Mr. McCann's reply was: "For the convenience of issue together with the other rations." When we refer to the testimony of Major Long, and learn from him that his first instructions were simply to test the quality of the flour, and not to weight, and that after so testing its quality he should deliver the flour over to the Government, po

put the four in Septemal scales. Denied that it encouncied that he thought he she made theregore conceid that he the thought he she made theregore conceid that he thought he she had any stage and thought the request was made after a compelled to the company of the company of

price for peace. They should not be abandoned to starve or to prey upon the herds of the stock-raisers of the plains, but their caprices and exacting unreasonable whims need not longer govern the terms on which they shall be subsisted, whatever may have been the reasons controlling the Indian burcau in the location of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies at the time, certainly they no longer exist. Red Cloud agency is distant from Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific railroad, about one hundred and eighty miles by the nearest practicable route for freighting supplies. The distance from the Spotted Tail or Whetstone agency to Fort Randall, the nearest landing on the Missouri river, is two hundred and sixty-three miles. Both these agencies are located in a sterile, barren region, affording grazing for stock, but unfitted to any other of the occupations of civilized life. If the Indian is to be taught to till the soil, his lessons there would be hard indeed, and his discouragements such as utterly to disgust him. If they had all the arts of the white man and the aids of all his science they could not subsist by agricultural pursuits in that region. The cost of transportation of goods and supplies for the Indians to the Red Cloud agency from Cheyeme for the year 1874 was \$63,487.50; and the cost of transportation of goods and supplies for the Indians to the Red Cloud agency from theyeme for the year 1874 was \$63,487.50; and the cost of transporting goods and supplies from the Indians of the Red Cloud agency in the hard was \$63,880.60; making in the aggregate \$128,322.67—some of the supplies costing for their transportation from the railroad to the agency as um almost equal to their original cost in the produce markets of the West. The maintenance of garrisons of troops at Camp Robinson and at Camp Sheridan for the process cap the commissary supplies for the forces kept there. This transportation from Cheyenne, or Sidney, or Fort Randall involves endiess expense to the Government, which, added to the Cost of transporti

They should be compelled to go there at once They should be compelled to go there at once, not alone because they are bound by "treaty" to do so, but because it is for their good. The oldermen among the Sloux realize the inability of their tribe to war successfully against the whites, but they have been accustomed to be humored in their unreasonable caprices, and hired by presents to do even what is for their sole good. The young men see all this, and believing that they are more numerous than the whites, attribute the munificence of the Government to fear on its part.

We suggest that a display of force, sufficient to correct all these false impressions on the minds of the young men, and to carry the conviction home to them that the time for their arrogant dictation of the place where they will be fed upon the bounty of the Government has passed, would prove a measure of economy.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Having now disposed of the ten specific heads

the bounty of the Government has passed, would prove a measure of economy.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Having now disposed of the ten specific heads under which Professor Marsh has arraigned the Agent, contractors and other subordinate persons connected with the Red Cloud Agency, it is proper that we should proceed to notice the grounds upon which he excuses himself in making his direct appeal to the President of the United States to investigate the alleged abuses in the Indian Department, instead of relying for their correction upon the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose official duty it unquestionably is promptly to investigate and expose all frauds in that Department. In explanation and vindication of this appeal, he announces to the President:

First. That he has "no confidence whatever in the sincerity of the Secretary of the Interior or Commissioner of Indian Affairs, when they publicly announce their wish and determination to correct the present abuses in the Indian management," because he declares that he has reason to know that they have long been aware of these abuses, and have made no sincere effort to reform them."

Secondly. That in all his intercourse with those two officials, their object manifestly was to ascertain the extent of the information he possession much to learn what the frauds sectually were, as to prevent, by all the means in their power, an exposure of them.

Thirdly. He declares that he has evidence now in his possession reflecting unitavorably upon those two prominent officers to impeachment by the House of Representatives.

All the complaints of Professor Marsh relate exclusively to the management of Indian affairs. This is one of the bureaus unitar the supervision and central of the Interior Department. The duties of that Department are very multifarious and extensive, and embrace many important branches of administration; and it has become the settled practice of our Government that cach separate bureau transacts the business pertaining

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, TU

When you are already to be a second or second o

commission, under date of July 20, 1875, speaks as follows:

"The first time that I met Professor Marsh was during the council of the Sioux Indians, in this city, in May last, and after much had been said in the jublic prints in reference to his complaints regarding the Red Cloud agency, when, being intermed that he was in the room at one of these meetings, and being desirous to learn from him what he knew on the subject referred to, I made myself known to him and requested him to call upon me. Subsequently he came to my office, and during that interview I carnestly requested him to call upon me. Subsequently he came to my office, and during that interview I carnestly requested him to call upon me. Subsequently he came to my office, and during that interview I carnestly requested him to call upon me. Subsequently he came to my office, and during that interview I carnestly requested him to call upon me. Subsequently he came to my office, and during that interview I carnestly requested him to call with all the proofs that he could refer to against the agent at Red Cloud, which he declined to do. General Eaton, Commissions r of Education, was present during this interview, and I shall endeavor to obtain from him a letter referring to it.

"I have new stated, I think, correctly, my entire intercourse with Professor Marsh, and have referred to all that has ever transpired between us, either orally or in writing."

Professor Marsh, in his examination before the Commission on the twentieth of July last, in the city of New York, testified as follows:

"When I was in hay."

Professor Marsh, in his examination before the interview I may information in regard to the Red Cloud Agency; that was the first request I had from him for it. He asked for it in a conversational way. I told him that when the committee was appointed I understood they would call on me for information, and when they did I would give them specific information in regard to the matter. Then he asked me to give it to him. I told him that was not reads; tha

crally. But I told him that it was a matter I must consider, as I had not decided what I should do.

"I told him distinctly that, if this committee was appointed, I would give the committee—as I had informed the Commissioner—this specific information. I told him I would think it over and see him again before I left town. I called a second time, and he was not there; but I told General Cowen to tell the Secretary that, on thinking it over, I must keep this information myself; that he already had essentially the same information on file in the Department bearing on the agency, and that this information, having been obtained by myself, I had not decided what I should do with it. While we were talking Secretary Delamoreturned to his office, and I went there and had a sing interview with him. I repeated what I had said to General Cowen, and I also stated that my promise was to show the samples to the President, and I might possibly decide to send my evidence to him. I might possibly wait until Congress came together and give it to Congress. I told him again that when the committee was appointed them I stood ready to give them my information, that is almost the exact wording of it. Now, when I got Mr. Smith's letter, stating that the committee had been appointed and requesting the information, I wrote a reply, in which I stated that I would immediately proceed to prepare a detailed statement, and I went to work that night to get it ready. That I have done, and that is the whole story." Testimeny pages 5s and 54.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Upon the Commissioner the duty chiefly devives of administrating affairs. Upon himrests

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN APPAIRS.

Upon the Commissioner the duty chiefly devolves of administering affairs. Upon himrests the direct responsibility of that branch of the public service. If it is honestly and successfully conducted, to him belongs the hone. If it is negligently or fraudulently administered, to him should be awarded the condemnation. We have seen nothing in the course of our investigations that would lead us to any other conclusion than that the present Commissioner carnestly and sin-

cerely desires to perform his duty faithfully to
the country. We have encountered no transaction which easts the least shadow upon his personni or official integrity; but we have met with
many marked by the want of that vigilance,
astuteness and decision of character-which should
belong to the head of that important bureau.
We have already had occasion, in the progress of
this report, to comment upon acts of the Commisslover which exhibit a want of due diligence and
a liability to be deceived and imposed upon by
canning and unprincipled men. It is unnecessary
to make further reference to these facts here; but
in addition to such as have been specially referred
to in the preceding part of this report, we would
say that the forms of contracts, as prepared in the
Indian Office, do not seem to us to be marked by
Indian clearness and precision, those carefullygranded provisions, minute specifications of terms
of performance which should distinguish contracts
of such magnitude and interest to the public.
We think also it was inextensable to permit so long
a time to clapse without ascertaining the precise
distance between the railroad and the agencies,
and especially as the contract of transportation
was based upon an agreed compensation per mile.
It was an error not to have ascertained whether
Sidney was not a shorter and more economical
point for wagon transportation from the railroad
than Cheyenne. We think it an error to have let
at New York the contract for the wagon transportation from the railroad to the agencies, as it prevented the freighters from entering into any competition from the railroad to the agencies, as it prevented the freighters from entering into any competition from the railroad to the agencies, as it prevented the freighters from entering into any competition from the railroad to the agencies, as it prevented the freighters from entering into any competition for that transportation, and left the
bureau a prey to a speculating contractor. We
believe that better arrange

oexperal observation.

The policy of the Government in its relations to the Indian population of this continent could not fail to attract the attention of this continent could not fail to attract the attention of this commission in the course of the investigations which they have been enducting. From the earliest settlement of this country we have been in the habit of treating the Indian tribes as sovereigntics, or quasi sovereignties—of entering into treaties with them as we would with independent nations, and of regulating our intercourse with them by the provisions of such treaties. This was a very natural course upon our part, when they held and occupied so large a portion of the territory embraced within the limits of the United States; when the tribes are so numerous and powerful as to command such relations, and when the means of their independent subsistence so largely abounded upon the plains. But a different state of facts now exists. Their entire number, throughout the wide extent of the republic, have dwindled down to a few hundred thousand persons, seattered over its territory. The extension of our settlements is driving them into the inarable plains and mountains; their means of independent subsistence are rapidly disappearing, and they are becoming more and more every day mere pensioners upon our charity. It is readily seen that we have now but two courses left open to us—to keep them as they are at present in their large reservations, where they are unable to support themselves by griginitural labor, and where we must continue to feed and clothe them at an oppressive cost to the people of the United States; or to remove them, if need be by compulsion, to the Indian Territory or to other suitable localities where, by industry and the cultivation of the soil, they may provide themselves amply with the means of subsistence. The recent act of Congress, declaring that no more treaties should be made with the Indians, shows that our Government is now fully awake to our changed relations to that popula GENERAL OBSERVATION.

arbes of the Northwest, who, without any stipulation to that effect, are fed and clothed by our bounty. A supension of our humane supplies to them, would readily count to her would readily count to the surrender of any fixed policy of the nation.

We believe the time has arrived when the policy foreshadowed by the act of Congress above referred to should be tigorously inbreed by additionally the county of the nation.

We believe the time has arrived when the policy foreshadowed by the act of Congress above referred to should be extended on the reservation, and when an Indian outside of a reservation shall commit an offense, he should be read to the State in which such offense is committed. Some form of territorial policy should be established for their government when the number and compactness of their population individuality of the Indian as a member of the community should be recognized, and the about determined the should be organized for the administration of justice over such territory. The individual ownershould be organized for the administration of justice over such territory. The individual ownershould be organized for the administration of justice over such territory. The individual ownershould be organized for the administration of justice over such territory. The individual ownershop of property should be encouraged under temporary restrictions or alternation, and the privileges good policy may prescribe. The evits that result from the absence of provisions like this are apparent. Community of property is fast to industry the state of the community of property is fast to industry the state of the community of property is a fast to industry the state of the community of the property is a state of the community of the property in the state of the community of property in the did appearent. On more of the community of property in the community of property in

proclaimed by those high in authority that our present policy is based upon the maxim that it is cheaper to feed them than fight fall into such a construction of our sonduct. In a recent conversation on the plains Gen. Crook resnarked to a member of the commission that it was humanity to the Indian to make to him such a display of force as would cause him to fear the power of this Government, and it need be to force him into prompt elections of the source of this Government, and it need be to force him into prompt elections of the order of this Government, and it is support in his transition state from barbariam to o'llitation. Few mon better understand the Indian character than this distinguished military officer, and none have had greater success in dealing with them and atwarding them in the habits of civilized life. O'chellete we speak the opinion of the people of this country, who are taxed to the extent of over \$0.00.000 a year for the Indian service, when we say it is lime that will be successful to the population of the proper of the Indian service, when we say it is lime that will be successful to the population of the population of the proper right, but more rigidly enforce their proper risations and received which will not only more clearly define their rights, but more rigidly enforce their proper risations and received which will not only more clearly define their rights, but more rigidly enforce their proper risation of the subject. It may be expedient to the subject and reflection of the subject, it may be success of the subject, it may be success of the subject, it may be success of the subject, it may be successed to the subject, it may be successed the subject, it may be subject to the subject, it may be subject to the subject, it may be subject to the subject of the condition of the Indians.

There is, however, one branch of the Indian business in which we believ

RECOMMENDATIONS. In conclusion, we respectfully present the fol-lowing summary of recommendations, the most of which have already been discussed in their proper connection.

which have already been discussed in their proper connection:

1. That Agent Saville be removed.

2. That J. W. L. Slavens, of Kansas City, Missouri, be excluded from all participation in future contracts under any Department of the Government.

3. That E. R. Threikeld, of the same place, be excluded from all further employment as inspector.

4. That no bids for supplies be hereafter received from J. H. Martin.

5. That D. J. McCann be excluded from future contracts with the Government.

6. That the papers relating to the account presented by D. J. McCann for transportation of the property, stores, &c., of the Red Cloud Agency from the old to the new location, be referred to the Department of Justice for examination and action.

the Department of Justice for examination and action.

7. That the distance from Cheyenne and from Sidney to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies be accurately ascertained by measurement, without unnecessary delay.

8. That a new and careful enumeration of the Sioux around the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies be made, and that the agents be required to make an enumeration of the Northern Indians as they may come in for supplies, and to keep a record of all issues made to them.

9. That bids for flour and other produce be received at some suitable point in the West, instead of New York,

10. That bids for wagon transportation from the railroads to the agencies be also received at suitable points in the West.

11. That the office of superintendent of Indian agencies be abolished, and the duties connected therewith be transferred to inspectors.

12. That the feasibility of dispensing with the services of a freight contractor between Eastern cities and terminal points of railroad transportation in the West be considered.

13. That in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1868 army officers be detailed to inspect that the services of a function of the treaty of 1868 army officers be detailed to inspect that the services of a function of the treaty of the services of the services

13. That in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1868 army officers be detailed to in spect all issues of annuity goods, and that all is spections of Indian supplies and beef be made under the direction of the Commissary General of the army.

14. That a carefully devised system of accounts,

16. The first all agencies, be established, with the

lish for the most important ones salaries sufficient to secure the services of thoroughly trained and competent men.

16. That the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies (which are now off the Sioux reservation) be removed to some suitable point nearer the Missouri river.

17. That a commission of army officers be appointed to consider the practicability of organizing an Indian soldiery for police and similar duty.

18. The establishment of a United States Territorial government over the Indian Territory.

19. That suitable persons possessed of the necessary legal qualifications be appointed to prosecute for all wrongs fagainst Indians, and to defend their rights and interests, as far as they may become the subject of adjudication before the courts.

20. That all future legislation for the Indians and all dealing with them be based upon the policy of bringing them as rapidly as possessible under the same law which governs all other inhabitants of the United States.

21. The consideration of such additional legislation as will develop and apply the general system of dealing with the Indians suggested under the previous head of "General Observations."

Thos. C. Flextwert, Bens. W. Harris, Chas. J. Faulkner, Großer, W. Atherton.

October 16, 1875.

Остовин 16, 1875. CITY ITEMS. DO NOT PORGET

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A. SAES & Co., 316 Seventh street. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHERRY may be well called a "wonder of medical science." It cures coughs and colds instanter? It soothes the irritated parts, it heals the inflammation, and even

consumption itself yields to its magic infinence. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper. for Children's Capes, former price \$6.
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AMUSEMENTS, &c. CHINA AND THE BAST. Rev. JESSE HARTWELL, for afteen or twent ture on the above subject

This EVENING, AT 7:26 O'CLOCK,
in the First Baptist church, Thirteenth at
Public cordially invited. Scala froe.

WASHINGTON DETVING ASSO FALL MEBTING. BRIGHTWOOD PARK.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ENTRIES: THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ENTRIES:

First Bray, Tuesday, October 19.

Pure No. 1.—5 Minute Class—\$600.

J. W. Thempson, Alteona, Ps., g., m. Elfa D.;
W. J. Malioy, New York, b. g. Mack; J. H. Mobrow, Washington, D. C., b. g. General McArthun, J. W. White, Wilmenston, s. m. Katie Richards Thomas Smith, Crestline, Onio, s. g. Rupert; John Williams, Harrisburg, Ps., b. g. Tom; A. F. Fawectt, salitmore Md., s. m. Athum; J. J. Bally Corning, N. Y., — Selly J.

Purse No. 2—Class 2:25—\$200.

H. Kelly, Cincinnati, Ohio, s. g., Tanner Rese

H. Relly, Chechmati, Ohio, g. g. Tanner Boy-Harry Mitchell, Marlon, Ohio, b. g. Harry Mitchell, Marlon, Ohio, b. g. Harry Mitchell, Marlon, Ohio, b. g. Jack 17to-per: Daniel Jenkins, Glens Falls, N. Y., g. s. Jos Brown. Second Day, Wednesday, October 28. Fecond Day, Wednesday, October 20.

Jushua Evans, Philadelphia, s. m. Lady Patterson; J. W. Jacobs, Chicago, His, br. k. W. bber Airx, Lewis, Wilkeebarre, Pas., ch. g. Planter, W. W. Rogers, Voiatic, N. Y., br. s. Counsbia thief (formerly Stump Patiert) J. M. Beber, Waverly, N. Y., b. g. Lapland; C. S. Atkinson, Philadelphis, Fa., s. Start E. C. White, Watertown, N. Y., g. g., Jack Draper; Daniel Jenkin, Gh. n. Falls, N. Y., br. g. Billy Boy.

Purse No. 4-2:44 Class-350.

Will remain open until October 18.

Third Day. Thursday, October 21.

Purse No. 5-Class 2:34-530.

L. R. Smith, Pittsford, N. Y., g. m. Lady Powers, James Pougray, New York, g. m. Bessle, (formerly Sleepy Marvi) Owners, Baltimore, s. m. Lady Pritchard, (formerly Jeunie F.;) J. M. Reber, Waverly, N. Y., b. g. Lapianel, O. B. Atkin, on, Fulladelphia, s. p. Star; A. F. Faweett, Baltimore, b. g. Moses, J. Logan, Baltimore, b. g. Jeoob Lerlan, Purse No. 5-Class 2:23-4730.

J. W. Jacoba, Chargo, 19. — Observer, Morrow, Marcha, Chargo, 19. —

g. Moses; J. Logan, Baltimore, b. g. Jacob Lerian.

Purse No. 6-Class 2:33-573.

J. W. Jacobs, Chicago, Ill., — Observer: Harry
Mitchell, Marion, Ohio, b. g. Harry Mitchell; John
sphian, Learion, Chic, b. g. Occope B. Daniels;
Interior Lear York City, b. g. Occope B. Daniels;
Pride con, Delicol, Mich., b. g. Fred Hooper; J.
W. Henderson, Rochester, N. Y., b. m. Ledy Star,
Pourse No. 7-Class 7:30-500.

J. J. Bally, Corning, N. Y., — Sady J.; Daniels
Stever, Baitimore, b. g. Jiitard; John Williams,
Harrisburg, Pa., b. g. ion; Thomas Smith, Creatline, Ohio, s. g. Rupert; John W. White, Wilmington, Del., s. m. Kaite Richards; J. H. Morrow,
Washington, D. C., b. g. General McArthur; W.
J. Malloy, New York, b. g., Mack: L. B. Smith,
Pitusford, N. Y., g. m. Lady Powers; J. W.
Thompson, Allocana, Pa., g. m. Ells D.

James Dongray, New York, b. g., Joker; W.
B. Armstrong, Toledo, Ohio, ch. m. Molle Morris;
A. Y. Fawceti, Baltimore, s. s. Haahaw, pr.; U.
Dickerman, New York, b. g. Kannas Chief; Abez,
Lewis, Wilkesbarra, Fas., th. g. Planter.

Horses will be called each day at 2 o'clock; trot-Horses will be called such day at 2 o'clock; troting will commence at 2.3) promptly.
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Admission to Track, 81: admission to Track, Grand Stand and Quarter Stretch, 81.50.
C. W. HAYES, Secretary.

October 2015-45

SPIRIT POWER IN THE BRIGHT, OPEN GASLIGHT.

TALLMADGEHALL, F street, between Rinth and Tenth streets, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1875. At 8 o'clock.

WANDERFUL DEMONSTRATIONS FOF THE SPIRITS! Controlling the most Powerful Medium in the Illustration of Spirit Power.

MATERIALIZATION IS A FIXED FACTI The dead do return, showing themselves and MR. EDWARD LIVING-TONE, MEDIUM. aik. EDWARD LIVING-TONE, MEDIUM,
of whom the papers every where have spoken sohighly of his wone erful manife-tailons that it is not
necessary to say that he is recognized and known
to be the most fewerful headsom an America.
Spirit Hands, Faces and Forms are malicy seen
and necognized.
Bells are runs, harps are played by the Invisible
power, while the Medium is securely ited, handcated and chained.
This Medium will be

SECURED IN AN ILON CAGE, so as to prevent the possibility of frond.

A table rises entirely from the floor, and is suspended in the air. THE DEAD APPEAR, and wany other wonderful and strange Spirit Man-

liestations.

Also, Manifestations will be given outside of the Cabinet, on the open stage, in plain alght of the audience.

Remember,

MR. EDWARD LIVINGSTONE is recognized by all Spiritualists as being a GENUINE MEDIUM,

upon the open singe in the light.

Do not confound this Stance with the gery of New tork Sharpers, whose only steece the public. ATTALLMADGE HALL, TO ONE NIGHT ONLY. Wednesdsy, Getober 20, 1875.

N. B.—Those wish ng Received Seats in front, and to avoid the crowd, will do well to obtain tickets of TALLMADGE & CO., next door to the Hall.

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TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE. FRANK FRAYNE'S AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM. CLARA FRAYNE, LITTLE FRANK FRAYNE, THE DOG JACK AND INDIAN PONY, In the great from ler play of SI SLOCUM. THE PLAY SHOWS
What a father can do for his wife and child,
What a wife can do for her husband and son,
What a child can do for his mother

NEXT MONDAY, MES. D. P. BOWERS,

NEXT MONDAY, MRS. D. P. BOWERS, cells-if

THEATRE COMIQUE.—MONDAY, OCTOBER 18. EVERY NIGHT AND WEDSES. DAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. PIECT-CLASS STARS, ALL NEW-II.—Engagement for one week only of the Fero of Niagars, Mr. HARRY LES-LIE, who will give a public exhibition every night at 7 o'clock and matinces Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock of his daring and intrepid waik on a tight-rope stretched from the top of the theatre across Eleventh street, of feet in the air. The greatest sensation groteque actist ever introduced at this theatre, A calcium Highly will be thrown upon him during his walk. Come will he thrown upon him during his walk. Come surphody. Besides, we have the finest and best and the greatest number of variety artists ever introduced at this theatre in one week, consisting of the Coleman Sisters, Harry and Liuzie Braham, the three Arnold Brothers, Messrs, Anbrey and Moulton, Sc. THE TITIENS CONCERT.

Mesars, M. & M. STRAKOSCH have the honor to MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, LINCOLN HALL,

The first and only appearance in Washington of M'lle Teresa Titiens, THE QUEEN OF THE LYRIC STAGE. The Directors have succeeded in making arrange-MME. ABABELLA GODDAED.

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air. TUM KARL. Tenor 200

Signor CARLO ORLANDINI, Barttone, and

RMILESAURET, the eminent Violin Virtuoso.
Director of the Orchestra, Mr. MAX MARETER,
The Plano sceen-paniment by GRO. W. COLBY.
Sale of seats will commune on Thursday, 23st instant, at Metzeniti's music store.

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